

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

NUMBER 18

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 5th, 1890.

If there were any doubts before as to the policy of Chili in regard to South American affairs, it must be admitted that it is now clear even to the dullest comprehension. According to a telegram from Valparaiso on the 1st inst., the Chilean government has advised its minister at Washington that Chili formally refuses to accept the principle of arbitration in the future settlement of American questions. This means, of course, not only that Chili entertains the purpose of settling her disputes by armed force, but that she is evidently entertaining a purpose of military conquest. Were her intentions pacific, then there could be no possible objection to a generous acceptance of a principle designed only to prevent war and unjust spoliation. Chili, however, has a covetous eye on Bolivia and she proposes to permit no mere sentiment to stand in the way of an ultimate absorption of that rich though helpless country. The energy and direct purpose of the Chilean are to be admired, whatever we may think of his selfishness and ambition. He knows that his country is destined to play an important rôle in the future history of South America, and he is contemptuously confident of the result. And so confident is he, that he does not even care to dissimulate, nor even to cover a sinister design with the smooth words and false professions usually employed under such circumstances. It is not altogether pleasant to see this one little oligarchy standing out, the sole exception, in favor

of the armed settlement of disputes on this continent, and yet we must do her the justice of admitting that she is honest enough to decline an obligation which the others would not hesitate to break under provocation and favorable conditions for a successful issue.

If the government and our colleagues of the semi-official press are not wholly lost to reason and calm reflection, we would like to call their attention once more to the manifest injustice and absurdity of accusing everyone of unfriendliness, or sedition, who ventures to differ from them on questions of public policy. Since that unfortunate drunken brawl in the São Christovão artillery barracks last December, we have heard constant charges of sedition and conspiracy on the slightest of provocations—so slight sometimes as to excite wonder that any sane man could have taken notice of them. We had expected that time and experience would modify this seriously mistaken policy, but instead of this the madness has grown worse. At present, the slightest opposition or criticism is quite enough to arouse denunciations of "conspiracy" and demands for arrest and punishment. And it is to be said that the organs of the two journalists in the cabinet, the two newspapers which were attacking the imperial government barely six months ago, are the most violent and venomous in this shameful crusade. It is forgotten that the republicans were accorded the fullest of liberty under the empire to criticise and denounce the government; it is forgotten that the rights and liberties of the people were guaranteed under the new order; and it is forgotten that free speech and free press are sacred rights under every republic worthy of the name. Instead, the government remembers only that its opponents must be put down by the armed hand, and that criticism and opposition are to be treated as crimes. Under this policy we hear of arrests and secret trials, punishments without trial and conviction, threats and demands for the arrest of every man who dares to criticise an executive mistake. These acts are not likely to inspire confidence abroad in the sincerity and judgment of the provisional government, nor are they likely to win over the support and affection of the Brazilian people. We are now living in a black mist of threats and accusations like that which preceded the "reign of terror" one hundred years ago. Does the government desire to have this great tragedy repeated? Are the Girondists of Brazil to fall because they dare to oppose violence and injustice? Are business men to be treated as traitors because they are opposed to the financial and economic charlatanism now ruling this country? Is every dissenting voice to be suppressed by prison walls, or exile? Must the press of the country, instead of educating the people and protecting them from oppression and spoliation, be forced into the contemptible alternative of becoming sycophants and mute servitors of those who seek to conceal despotic purposes under democratic names? Or, are we still to enjoy the common rights and privileges of a free people, secure in the expression of opinion and invested with the right to refuse what is objectionable to us? It is for the government to decide, and we trust the decision will be made at once and in favor of unqualified free speech and free press.

Now that our provisional rulers have decided that some formal notice must be taken of the fact that Capt. Cabral accidentally ran ashore up the coast just three hundred and ninety years ago, we have been devoting much anxious thought to the question of our personal indebtedness to that intrepid sailor. He was something

like that more modern sailor who started out from Europe to round the Horn and ran aground in the river near Pará, or of that other who left Pernambuco for Fernando de Noronha and discovered land near Maranhão—for he got ashore in the wrong place. And being in the wrong place, it is certainly a fair question whether posterity is under any obligation to him for the blunder. We do not raise the question of Pinzon's preceding discovery three months before (January 26th), not only because that implies a question of precedence which no sensitive Portuguese can discuss with equanimity, but also because Pinzon was a Spanish trespasser within the metes and bounds laid down by a good and wise Pope who divided up the unknown terrestrial world with all the authority and knowledge employed in parcelling out heaven to the faithful. Pinzon ought to have known that he was trespassing on Portuguese territory, and perhaps this accounts for the haste with which he ran along the coast from Cape San Augustine up to the Amazon, raiding melon patches and stealing 'possums. However, Cabral was quite unconscious of all this, consequently his effort to round the Cape of Good Hope by sailing in a westerly direction and his consequent discovery of so considerable an obstacle as the western continent, must be charged wholly to his account. It may be that Pinzon foresaw that there was to be no eternal comfort in playing godfather to so wayward a country as Brazil was destined to be, but be this as it may he left the whole coast quite unharmed from contact with the manners and customs of his country and time, and quite open to the discovery and settlement of the Portuguese. It would be unjust, perhaps, to charge to poor Cabral's account all that has since happened in this "Land of the True Cross." If he is cognizant of all that has happened and is now happening, of all the iniquity, and cruelty, and humbug, of all the blunders, and conceits, and impositions, that have been experienced since his coming, the knowledge that it is all due to his blunder must be far from comforting. Had it not been for him, we should have had no "Southern Cross" in song and story, on coin and flag, to fill our souls with humiliating disappointment, the slave trade and slavery would have never known some of their darkest chapters, Cavendish and De Trouin would not have ravaged these shores, D. Pedro would not have defied his father and created an empire on his infilial conduct, João Ramalho would not have played the gay deceiver among the Indian princesses of São Paulo, Tiradentes would not have suspended his dental investigations so unceremoniously, Cayapo's concession would not have been made and the bank headache recently invented would never have been inflicted upon a much-enduring and long-suffering people. Had it not been for Cabral, there would have been no disturbing *brado* on the plain of Ypiranga and no collapse on the Campo da Acclamação. We should have been spared the herculean task of equalizing ten thousand salaries, the perplexities of knowing what money is good and what is not, the impossibilities of reconciling democratic pretensions with despotic impulses, the fears of suffering savage tortures at the hands of two returned journalists who now hate an "alarming rumor" as the devil hates holy water, and all the other ills which inflict us. And had it not been for the untimely and misdirected zeal of this self-same Cabral, the writer of these lines might have now been planting potatoes beneath a Michigan sky, or writing "mung-wump" editorials for the sovereign people of some vine-embowered village in the free and semi-independent state of New Jersey.

THE EMPEROR AND THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The following is the translation of letters published in the *Journal do Commercio* on the 1st inst. In virtue of instructions received from my august clients I publish the two letters as follows: Copy.

Cannes, March 31st, 1890.

Dr. Silva Costa:

I forward you, by order of H. M. the Emperor, the enclosed copy of the letter which His Majesty addresses to Visconde de Nogueira da Gama and desires to have published. In the case that the Visconde should no longer be in charge of the inventory opened by reason of the death of H. M. the Emperor, you will be good enough to transmit similar instructions to the respective executor. It is unnecessary to repeat to you that the Princess and I accompany the Emperor in the sentiments which have inspired his letter, it being not possible to admit the decree of December 21st, which, in all its points, profoundly wounds our love for the fatherland and rights as Brazilians.

Your affectionate friend,

Gastão d'Orleans.

Nicolão:

I have just been informed through the press of the decree by which there is conceded to me an advance upon my property in Brazil.

Continuing, however, so long as the nation does not pronounce itself, in my determination expressed on November 29th to receive—together with my family—only the amounts to which we are entitled by the laws, treaties and engagements, and moreover it being impossible to admit the preceding decree which marked the period of two years for the liquidation of the said property, I instruct you to receive none of the former sums.

Cannes, March 30th, 1890.

D. Pedro de Alcantara.

THE FRANZINI CLAIM.

We have had our attention called to an important claim against Brazil held by Gen. M. M. Franzini, and based on a breach of contract for the introduction of colonists some eighteen years ago.

We do not pretend to understand the merits of this case nor the reasonableness of the claim for indemnification which Gen. Franzini demands, but we believe there is no doubt that the government did break its agreement, that Gen. Franzini did spend a considerable sum of money in the undertaking, and that he is justly entitled to indemnity. That the Brazilian government has avoided a settlement all these years is a virtual admission of the claim.

We are now advised that Gen. Franzini proposes to submit the case to diplomatic intervention. Although all disputes were to have been settled by arbitration, the government now wants the claim considered by the courts, whose slow procedure and involved processes are not satisfactory to the claimant. Certainly it is not unreasonable to require the settlement of this case, one way or the other, without any further delay. Eighteen years are a very long time!

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—Influenza appears to have struck the state of Rio Grande do Sul with violence.

—The laying of the new water mains at Campinas was to have begun on the 1st inst.

—The police *subdelegado* at Santos, who was the cause of the recent difficulties there, has been substituted.

—Pernambuco seems about to enter into the competition for assistance for drought-stricken districts, according to recent mail advices.

—The electoral registry at Limeira, São Paulo, contains 531 names, of which 101 accept citizenship under the decree of 15th December last.

—The mining districts of Minas Geraes are now suffering severely from influenza. At Morro Velho the disease has greatly interfered with the work.

—The Paraná state flag is to be blue, with a white lozenge bearing a green sphere with a yellow star whose points are to reach its circumference.

—An explosion at a powder mill near Belém, Pará, on the 10th did no damage to the establishment, but three men were badly burnt; two died on the same day.

—On the 28th ult. the Treasury statistical commission for Pará was decreed. Barão de Gondoriz heads the list, but there appears to be no member of the Chernomont family included.

—On the 23rd the minister of agriculture placed \$9,000 at the disposition of the governor of Parahyba do Norte for the establishing of colonies where refugees from the drought could be placed.

—On the 25th ult. the police sub-delegate of a neighboring town put a gun in his stove to clear the barrel. He blew into the weapon to see if it was clear, and the assistant sub-delegate then took charge of the office.

—At Uberlândia, Minas Geraes, a child 14 months old passed a tape-worm 6 metres (19½ feet) long! Where the poor child accommodated so much worm is a mystery. Taking the story all round and at length, we are inclined to entertain some doubts over a few feet of it.

—The governor of Parahyba do Norte has cancelled a contract dated April 22nd, 1889, granting what he considers exorbitant privileges to a company formed to work a cotton-mill. The governor favors liberty in industrial matters.

—An epidemic of small-pox has broken out at Pernambuco.

—The registry of voters numbered 1,912 names at Campinas, of which less than 200 were of foreigners accepting tacit naturalization.

—It is reported that a man was recently killed and devoured by an *onça* in the Cantareira mountains, near São Paulo.

—An epidemic of *la grippe* is said to be raging with great intensity at Curitiba, Paraná. Perhaps the governor has caught cold.

—The gentle agriculturists of the northern part of Minas Geraes are now applying for help. Drouth of course; laziness probably.

—A telegram from Ceará published here on the 3rd states that the reservoirs at Papara and Aca-pa had burst; cause stated to be torrential rains.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has declined to allow the municipality of Petropolis to retain the house-tax as revenue. He says the state needs it.

—The city of Parahyba do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, asks for tenders to light it with electricity. Kerosene is not good enough for Parahyba do Sul at present.

—The electoral register at Rio Claro, São Paulo, was closed with 1,065 names, and that at Ribeirão Preto with 682. In S. Simão there were 1,133 registries.

—Five gentlemen, all residents in Rio, have formed a provisional commission to draw up an electoral manifesto to be submitted to the state of Amazonas.

—A telegram dated Maranhão on the 2nd says the director of the *Diário Oficial* of that state had been dismissed because he wanted to whip the editor of another paper.

—Mail advices from the state of Mato Grosso are to the effect that robberies of churches have become frequent and that the police are doing nothing to prevent them.

—The latest mail advices from Parahyba do Norte state that rains had fallen in the capital of the state and it was hoped they had extended into the interior. The exodus of emigrants, however, continued.

—The Mato Grosso telegraph construction party has arrived at Franco, 27 leagues from the town of Goiás. The party is still suffering severely from malarial fevers. The prime necessity in the party is sulphate of quinine.

—On the 1st inst. a gentleman at Niteroiy returning from a funeral had a near escape from going back to the cemetery. A rocket alarmed the horses; the carriage was smashed and the gentleman and his driver were badly bruised.

—The governor of Sergipe has also decreed that state employes may not be dismissed after five years' honest service, unless convicted of misbehavior. The next governor will cancel the law, which is copied from the action of the ex-governor of Pernambuco.

—The new Bahia provisional municipal government took charge on the 1st. Gen. Hermes, the governor, and a military guard were present. Recent telegrams from Bahia state positively that the people had nothing to do with removing the ex-governor; the whole affair was of military origin.

—The police doctor at S. Paulo was called to examine some human bones found in digging the foundations of a house there. The doctor declared them to be the bones of a female, as the *thin sole of a slipper* was found among them. There is nothing like science in this world of woe.

—Three police *sub-delegados* (*supplentes*), including the man João de Freitas who provoked the recent disturbances, were dismissed from office on the 30th ult. in Santos. The government should see that none but men of character and good judgment hereafter appointed to these are responsible positions.

—According to telegrams published here on the 4th the governor of Pernambuco intends to send all the "disorderly characters and anarchists" to Fernando de Noronha, for which purpose he has instructed that the gunboat *Liberdade* be prepared. There is a grim sense of humor in this governor; he employs a boat called "Liberty" to send arbitrarily arrested citizens to a penal settlement.

—According to late advices from Campiões the epidemic of fever there has declined to such an extent that the services of outside physicians are no longer required. A great part of the medical commission sent there has withdrawn. The total number of deaths last month was 22, against \$90 in the epidemic of last year. This, however, is bad enough for a population of 10,000 to 12,000, which is probably about the figure for the city at the present time.

—By a decree of the 28th ult. the provisional governor of Minas Geraes has created a permanent state exposition at the state capital, opening on the 1st November and closing on the 15th of the same month with a distribution of premiums. The scheme is sufficiently elaborate for an old and thickly-settled agricultural country, and it may therefore be somewhat difficult for the apathetic land proprietors of Minas to meet the requirements. The first exposition is to be held this year.

—The minister of war has agreed to furnish the department of justice with 400 Mielé rifles and accoutrements, 2,500 cartridges and 3,000 percussion caps for the Ceará police force. The minister, however, expects to be paid for the arms.

—By a decree dated on the 19th the governor of Pernambuco orders that no employé of the state can be dismissed, except for misbehavior and after conviction, if he can prove five years' faithful service. The next governor cancelled the decree.

—The expedition for a new exploration of the Rio das Velhas and Rio S. Francisco, under the direction of Engineer Henrique Hargreaves, left Sabará, Minas, on the 25th ult. It is expected that the journey will be made in about three months.

—On the 26th ult. an audacious thief entered the residence of a police lieutenant at Niteroiy and walked out with the officer's silver watch, a gold chain and a locket set with diamonds. The thieves are certainly becoming lost to all sense of propriety.

—The Bananal, Rio de Janeiro, provisional municipal authorities are of opinion that the state government should grant a "prize of animation" to agriculturists. Aid to agriculture has lost its novelty. Why not suggest a comfortable poor-house for the Rio de Janeiro planters?

—One of our Santos exchanges says that the police there amuse themselves by jeering at their Portuguese prisoners, calling them "gallegos," etc. Will not some one tell the governor and chief of police of S. Paulo that good order can never be maintained with such a police force.

—Our S. Paulo exchanges have been for some time fairly lurid with the flames of sacerdotal indignation. The bishop having made sweeping changes in the faculty of the Seminary, the two factions have fallen foul of each other and are now having it out in a style that would do credit to the pagans themselves.

—The professor of music, Antonio José Marcondes Homem de Melo, of Taubaté, S. Paulo, has contracted, by public document, with the parish priest of Rio Claro to compose the music necessary for Holy Week of next year for the sum of 10,000\$.—*Novidades*, April 23rd. The price paid does not seem excessive, and we trust the contract will be loyally met by buyer and seller.

—A shocking story comes from Minas Geraes which is published in the *Journal do Commercio* on the 29th. A police force of 15 men left a place called Patocínio with three life convicts in charge, and arrived at a town, S. Miguel de Ponte Nova, with two prisoners and a dead man. The third prisoner, whose body was examined by the authorities, appears to have been beaten to death by the escort!

—Two self-appointed representatives of the republican party of Amazonas residing in Rio de Janeiro have invited Dr. Herculanio Inglês de Souza, of Santos, to accept the candidacy for one of the congressional positions from that state. Would it not be well for the people of Amazonas to select their own candidates, and from among the actual residents of the province? Selecting candidates at Rio is hardly democratic.

—An amusing case of inconsistency was shewn at Juiz de Fora a few days since, where a daily paper held an Englishman responsible for a blunder on the part of the municipal council in ordering a smaller register (*ponua*) for private water taps. This poor foreigner had the misfortune to construct the city water works and is still charged with their administration, consequently he is held responsible for "consenting that an inexperienced corporation should be placed in a false position by the tax-payers."

—A Portuguese mendicant, named Motta, got into a quarrel in Pará on March 29th, and attacked some of his companions in a stubborn so fariously that the police were called in. Motta did not hesitate to fight the whole lot, and was disarmed and bound only after wounding several with his knife. On the way to the station he got loose and fought so savagely that it took 70 policemen and a large crowd of civilians to secure him. Even then they had to beat him down with billets of wood before he could be tied.

—A poor old freedman presented himself to the chief of police at Niteroiy a few days since, complaining that he had been kept in the stocks two months on a plantation near Cantagallo, by order of the manager Dr. João Francisco Lapierre, that he had been cut down with a bush-hook previous to that punishment, and that a police *subdelegado* from Santa Rita had ordered the administration of two dozen blows while in the stocks. It would appear that we still have the horrors of slavery, even though the accursed institution is supposed not to exist. This poor freedman should be exhibited on the 13th.

—The recent difficulties in Santos, the particulars of which we are able to obtain only from the press of that city, appears to have grown out of the conflicts between the police and the Portuguese mentioned in our last. The Portuguese resented the exactions and impositions of the police, while the latter made their resistance a cause for fresh attacks. The *Correio de Santos*, which is essentially a Portuguese organ, criticised the police sharply for their conduct, whereupon a police *sub-delegado*, named João de Freitas, took upon himself the responsibility of investing the publication office of that paper, impeding entrance to it for a time, and of exacting the submission of the paper to him for inspection before publication. He even stationed a policeman in the printing-office with instructions to bring him the first copy from the press. The general sentiment of the press in Santos and S. Paulo is against this outrage, but we can assure our colleagues that it is only the beginning of what is likely to be a common occurrence in the future. Any one can read the history of South American republics for himself.

RAILROAD NOTES

—On the 2nd the contract was signed for a rail from Ita to Iguaçu, S. Paulo. The guarantee is 6 per cent on a maximum of 30,000\$ per kilometre.

—A report has been current here that the Sapucahy railway was contemplating the purchase of the União Valenciana and Rio das Flores companies.

—An accord was signed in S. Paulo on the 2nd between the several companies interested for through passages from Rio to Poços de Caldas and return. A first-class ticket is to cost 60\$800 and will be good for 60 days.

—The minister of agriculture has directed that the return tickets over the Central of Brazil railway to the mineral springs of Poços de Caldas, Lambari and Combaqui shall be considered valid for 60 days. This is a very good measure.

—The government has nominated Dr. João José do Monte as its arbitrator in the matter of determining the amount due the D. Pedro I Railway Co. for the rescission of its contract. The nominee of the company is Conselheiro João Florentino Meira de Vasconcellos.

—The São Paulo tramway lines (*Carro de ferro de S. Paulo*) were sold to a syndicate on the 25th ult. for 2,132,000\$, or at the rate of 164\$ per share. The Banco Provincial de S. Paulo acted for the purchasers. A deposit of 400,000\$ is made to secure the execution of the documents within 60 days.

—On the 4th the *Gazeta de Notícias* mentions a rumor that contract for the extension of the São Francisco railway (government) to Caruarú had been cancelled and the contractors ordered to pay into the Treasury about 380,000\$. Another report, given by same authority, is that the São Francisco line would be extended to Quipará.

—Positive orders have been given Sr. Francisco Bicalho, the chief engineer, to at once complete the final surveys and commence work on the extension of the Central of Brazil railway from Ouro Preto to Itabira. Sr. Bicalho seems to have considered that railway building, and the supplying of water to the city of Rio, could be deferred at his convenience.

—A local journal gives the revenue of the Juiz de Fora and Piauí, Minas Geraes, railway, with 61 kilometres under traffic, at 58,826\$147 in 1887, which had increased to 101,518\$677 in 1888 and to 137,445\$438 in 1889, but forgets to give the working expenses. For the same years the railway collected revenues for the state government of 59,211\$500 in 1887; 68,351\$302 in 1888 and 90,265\$116 in 1889.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine captain who made charges against his superior officer for peculation is kept under arrest while the accused remains at liberty. This is designed to encourage those who feel inclined to denounce crime.

—Montevideo has a mind-reader named Vals, and he was robbed of some \$600 at the hotel where he was stopping a few days since. His peculiar talent, however, was not of the slightest assistance to him in catching the thief, who was finally caught by the police in the usual way.

—A political conflict has broken out in the city of Paraná, province of Entre Ríos, Argentine Republic, and the police have recently made fatal use of their rifles against one of the factions. It is a somewhat difficult and dangerous way to enjoy political liberty, but for those who like it, it is just the thing to have.

—The list of fresh failures is now the *plat du jour* both here and in Buenos Aires. What we notice here is that in most cases creditors and debtors understand their respective positions and meet one another in such a manner that the debtor pays up with time being allowed him and the creditor does not lose by a forced liquidation. So long as these difficulties are entered into in a friendly manner nothing else but satisfactory will be the result.—*Rosario Reporter*, April 12th.

—According to the statistical bureau of Montevideo, there were 7,860 births and 4,824 deaths in that city last year. The rate per thousand of population (department, not city) is 36.61 for births and 24.47 for deaths. There is an apparent fall in the calculation, however—if we understand the figures republished by the *River Plate Times*—in that the births and deaths are for the city, while the population (514,682) is that of the department—nearly twice that of the city. This will make a very incorrect ratio.

—In the first quarter of this year over 10,000 emigrants left this city for Montevideo, and are now scattered over the Banda Oriental, employed for solid wages in gold. The exodus this month will probably be 5,000, as up to the 12th the number was over 2,000. It is fortunate for the working men of this country that they have the Banda Oriental near at hand, where the wages given is not a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. Otherwise we should have seen great distress here before now. Building and other works that were carried on in the city are entirely suspended, and on the whole it may be said that the mechanics and common labourers have fallen on evil days.—*South-east Cross*, Buenos Aires, April 18th.

LOCAL NOTES

—On the 29th ulto. *O País* nominates Gen. Deodoro for first president of the Brazilian republic.

—Why do not the parties interested "give the poor dog a bone," and relieve us the daily articles headed *Fimancas*?

—A decree dated on the 12th and signed by the minister of interior gives new regulations to the "general directory of statistics."

—*O País* gives the rumor that Barão de Corumbá will leave for Europe next month to relieve Barão de Teffé of the position of naval purchasing agent.

—The navy has contracted for 60 pipes of native wine. The next contract will be for a pipe of essence of peppermint to correct the resultant colic.

—Sr. Doria, who was arrested by order of the provisional government at Coritiba, Paraná, arrived here on the 27th and was confined in Fort Lage.

—On the 3rd inst. while the whole city was celebrating the discovery of Brazil, *O País* says that the county was discovered on April 23rd, and not on May 3rd.

—The minister of the interior has endorsed the action of the minister of finance in furnishing the governor of Bahia with 10,000\$ to aid the sufferers by the recent disaster there.

—Sr. Silva Jardim has, it appears, made a number of conditions as to entering the republican organization, of which Sr. Henrique Alves de Carvalho was one of the central committee.

—We are surprised to see that Sr. Lopes Trovão did not sign his communication to the *Paris Temps* like the Irishmen do, *The Lopes Trovão*. Perhaps he is ashamed of his baptismal name in these days of materialism.

—Whenever the burglars in the suburbs of Rio are surprised in the exercise of their industry, they fire shots, which never hit anybody. Why do not the assaulted people fire in reply, and shoot low—as the injunction used to be.

—According to the *Diário de Notícias* Lopes and Estagnieria arose from their graves on the 30th ulto. to celebrate Gen. Peixoto's birthday. Will our volatile colleague kindly permit us to express a non-seditious doubt on that point?

—The police are active enough in fining the porters who carry their loads on the side-walks, but they are distressingly blind to the cartmen who appear to take a delight in occupying these same side-walks while they are delivering goods.

—A Sr. Agostinho Penido has discovered a method for teaching the dullest of us to read in a few hours. If the gentleman can add a "writing" attachment to his reading patent, qualified electors might be turned out to meet every demand.

—The church organ, *O Apostolo*, formed a very poor opinion of the procession and general public on Tiradentes' day. The *Apostolo* says the whole thing was too evidently official, and lacked the "true expression of popular gaiety of more happy times."

—People are constantly dying in Rio of "congenial weakness" and it bewilders one. Surely a baby only 14 days old cannot drink so hard as to kill itself? Congenial means "partaking of the same nature," and the weakness is in taking too much of it.

—On the 24th the *Correio do Povo* mentions a rumor that Sr. Bocayuva would leave the cabinet. No political disagreement causes the retirement of the foreign minister, but the divergence between him and his colleagues as to a recent act of the chief of police.

—The state of Pernambuco, by its attorney and representative Sr. Martins Jr., has formally denied any "unitarian" leanings. The declaration was made at a dinner on the 28th ulto., and was a source of great content to all well-wishers of the idea of federation.

—The minister of agriculture has ordered that no more gratuitous telegrams shall be received at the offices. Only such as are on government service will be sent free; the supply of congratulations and adhesions, etc., seems to have alarmed the minister.

—Visconde de Pelotas arrived here from Rio Grande do Sul on the 27th and at once had an extended conference with Gen. Deodoro. An immediate convulsion took place in Rio Grande, whereupon the Visconde's health improved so rapidly that he returns home to-day.

—The Centro Executivo Patriótico—which is the Portuguese central commission for "carrying the war into Africa"—announced that its receipts amounted to 42,543\$500 up to the 1st inst. Now that the war is to be settled peacefully and diplomatically, what is to be done with the money?

—The commission charged with the duty of organizing a general scheme for internal communication has petitioned the government for documents and information regarding seaports, railways, hydrography, orography and mining, together with statistics of population and domestic and foreign imports and exports. If the commission succeeds in getting all this, the projected statistical bureau will have to bestir itself.

—The cable announces the arrival of the *Almirante Barroso* at Natal.

—A brevet midshipman has just been put on the retired list. What the man really was it is difficult to decide.

—It almost appears that a dead man will be proved guilty of the defalcations at the department of telegraphs.

—The crowds are becoming so great at the city hall that it is now very difficult for foreigners to sign the official register.

—On the 1st inst. a gentleman got 12 years, with hard labor, meted out to him by the jury for fraudulent transfers of government stock.

—It appears to have taken Calval 390 years to discover the inhabitants of the country where he landed by mistake on May 3rd, 1500—or thereabouts.

—The *Diário de Notícias* says that several men will be tried for conspiracy with Henrique de Carvalho. Nothing but blood will appease the editor of the *Diário*.

—On the 2nd inst. a child, 6 years old, was playing with a box of matches. According to the *Diário do Commercio* three doctors could not save the poor little fellow.

—The Mint struck off 627,821 coins last month, of which 521 were of 20\$ gold pieces, 446,300 of 500 reis silver pieces, 16,000 of 200 reis and 165,000 of 100 reis nickel pieces.

—The *Diário do Commercio* hears the Rio police force is to be increased to 3,000 men, and a battalion of artillery will form a part of the force. A police force with artillery is certainly a novelty.

—The lately dismissed administrator of the *capitania* has asked the minister of finance to be reinstated. For his pains he receives a talking to that must have unhinged every bone in his body.

—The minister of agriculture has ordered the execution of a contract with the City Improvement Co. for the draining of the Botanical Garden suburbs according to plans and specifications presented.

—On the 3rd the *Journal do Commercio* mentions a rumor that the Constitution will be promulgated by decree and that the elections for the new assembly or congressional legislature will be held in June.

—The minister of agriculture has solicited a credit on London of £1,458 11: 4d from the minister of finance for the payment of the American Bank Note Co. for the postage stamps furnished the postoffice.

—Why do not Col. Sison and the members of the central committee, of which Sr. Henrique Alves de Carvalho was a member, make some statement as to how and why so suspicious a character appeared in such good company?

—The government has acceded to a general reform in the postoffices and telegraphs departments, granting an increase of pay in many cases. The telegraph operators are to receive an increase of 50\$ a month. Now let us hope that we shall have an improvement in the service rendered.

—There is a homely old saying among the mastiffs of the fragrant leaf in the United States, which says:—Never bite off more'n you can chew! Would this not be a good motto for some of the ambitious republicans of Brazil?

—Sr. Morris Kohu has secured his contract for a silk factory in the state of Rio de Janeiro, and Sr. Rezende has been granted a year to establish his factory. The competitors are starting at scratch and let us be about even as to who will win.

—The minister of finance, the minister of foreign affairs, the governor of Rio de Janeiro and the commander of the police of this state, are all going to Angra des Reis to-morrow to study whether that important place should have a custom-house. The *Gazeta de Notícias* is our authority.

—A telegram from Rio Grande do Sul published here on the 3rd states that the Governor Frota, Sr. Julio Castilhos, who was the cause of Visconde de Pelotas resigning the governorship, and Sr. Demetrio Ribeiro, had come out in opposition to the general government, particularly against the minister of finance.

—Some idiot put a dynamite cartridge on the rails of the Jardim Botânico tramway on the evening of the 2nd, and alarmed the bystanders considerably. Some glass was broken in the shop windows but no other damage seems to have been done. Six months at least should be the reward for this joke.

—We sincerely regret to see that the *Gazeta de Notícias* has been charged with "canalizing" an excerpt we printed from a most respectable London financial journal. Perhaps when Sr. Barbosa perceives that foreigners do not particularly like to be called "liars and thieves," he will appreciate the moderate remarks in the *Statist*.

—The aggregate value of the small products brought into the city during the past month from the immediate vicinity, is given as 2,060,837\$900, in which firewood and charcoal figure at 1,204,702\$930. Is it not time for the authorities to begin some supervision of this forest destruction? It means future droughts and fevers.

—On the 4th a man named Rodolpho Nimes Pereira was arrested, and is in strict confinement, charged with sending false and alarming news to foreign countries.

—We hear through a reliable source that the British Minister here has been instructed by the Foreign Office to advise all British subjects, who do not care to jeopardise their standing as British subjects, to sign the official register as provided by the decree of 15th December last.

—A telegram in the *Journal do Commercio* of the 24th is curious. The first locomotive of the Sapucahy railway, with the assistance of Sr. Maylasky, ran over a section of the line. Of course, Sr. Maylasky got out and pushed the locomotive; the only manner in which he could have assisted.

—An anonymous writer in the *Journal do Commercio* on the 26th calls upon the army to interfere and insist upon having a *mitreis* worth 27 pence sterling. This is silly; a much easier way to advance exchange would be for Sr. Ray Barbosa to decree that Europe must lend him some money.

—On the 25th ulto. the minister of interior allowed the governor of Santa Catharina 266\$200 asked for to meet expenses with an epidemic, but asks that hereafter the governor will let him know what kind of an epidemic it is that wants money, which he apparently overlooked on the present occasion.

—On the 29th ulto. the *Novidades* charges Sr. João Albeiro, and the abolition law, with being responsible for the fall in exchange. Short coffee crises are, we infer, the direct result of the wicked abolitionists. There are said to be "reasons for missing eggs," but the *Novidades* shows no reason for roasting Sr. João Alfredo.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the Central of Brazil railway to execute repairs, etc., for individuals, or companies, connected with its line, under restrictions that the service proper does not suffer. The railway already supplies coal in competition with dealers and now, it appears, it will compete with private families and car-works!

—The advocates of "decreasing a constitution" are now coming to the front. It can be decreed, of course; so can the Banco dos Estados Unidos and statistical bureaus, and freedom of the press. There is one little difficulty in the way of these advocates of decreasing everything; the provisional government cannot decree a foreign loan!

—If it is true that Dr. Meneses Dória is imprisoned for republishing that absurd manifesto posted here some weeks ago, why are not those local editors imprisoned also who published the same piece of information? We are not quite certain that the prisoner's character will excite much sympathy for him, but this does not excuse political inconsistency.

—The Federação Operária wants a real holiday next week, beginning on the 13th and lasting three days. The "confederateness of Brazilians," to which the day is consecrated, requires more expansion than can be crammed into one short day. And, by the way, why not declare the whole year a holiday, with now and then a day set apart for collecting something to live upon?

—The opposition journalist Carlos de Laet has been dismissed from his position of professor of "Portuguese, geography, practical arithmetic and geometrical nomenclature" in the Instituto Nacional de Instrução Secundária. The professor was inoffensive enough, a few days since, to propose a return to the old title of the school—Colégio de D. Pedro II—and this appears to be the result.

—The *Diário de Notícias* also nominates Gen. Deodoro for the presidency. The *Diário*, after explaining the advantages to be secured by the plebiscite, says: "we have *estados* that the people and Congress will decline themselves in crowning with laurels the precious existence of that Brazilian, predestined by fate to represent in this part of the American continent a figure equal to that of Washington."

—We desire to again call attention to the subscription list at this office for the relief of Mr. John Wetson, who is at present in the Misericórdia hospital. We can not possibly go around with the paper, consequently it would be a favor to ourselves, as well as a generous remembrance of Mr. Wetson, if his old friends would send us whatever they may desire to contribute. We have thus far received only 45\$800.

—The celebration of the day when Pedro Álvares Cabral discovered Brazil was properly carried out on the 3rd inst. The day had not formerly been considered worthy of celebration, but the crowds on the streets seemed glad that Pedro was at last getting the credit due him. The public department were all closed, and the government employees had an opportunity of resting, which they require, poor fellows, as holidays are becoming so exceedingly few.

—The electoral returns from the suburbs are not satisfactory. Jacarépagua, with a population of 14,215 inhabitants, returns 474 voters; Campo Grande with a population of 16,984, has but 797 registered voters; Guaratiba has 337 voters for 7,846 inhabitants and Santa Cruz makes the best show with 600 voters in a population of 10,668. There seems no doubt that the municipality of Rio was not prepared for a republie.

the April total.

Orkney	300	Apr 6	Liverpool...	P.S. Nicolson & C
Sally	1764	7	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C

May 2nd. 1890.

BANKS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Non, value	Last sale	Closing quotations
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M. LAMERO

RIO DE JANEIRO									
10,000,000	2,000,000	13,874	Agilco do Brazil	13850-Jan	404	150,000	450,000	
5,000,000	900,000	45,352	Auxiliar	10 000-Jan	90	130,000	....	....
	800,000		do 2 series	1 000-Jan	90	40,000	....	....
M/100,000,000	M/30,000,000		Banqueiro	1 000-Jan	90	M/200	....	....
100,000,000	30,000,000	19,057,817	Brazil	10 000-Jan	100	257,000	287,000,000	43,000,000	
	13,061,750		do 2 series	40 000-Jan	40	83,000	82,500	83,500	
	500,000	33,461	Classe de	9 000-Jan	100	113,000	113,000	....
3,000,000	600,000		Criar Laboratorios						
4,000,000	400,000		Colonial do Brazil	800-Jan	60	65,000	60,000	....
10,000,000	10,550,000		Colombier e Agricola	10 000-Jan	60	124,000	124,000	....
20,000,000	12,000,000	2,411,632	Comercial de	2 500-Jan	110	124,000	124,000	....
	4,894,640		do 2 series	800-Jan	60	124,000	124,000	....
1,000,000	504,200	16,918	Commerciaes	800-Jan	60	240,000	270,000	....
20,000,000	12,000,000	2,404,000	Comercio	10 000-Jan	200	65,000	65,000	....
	1,600,000		do 2 series	700-Jan	60	65,000	65,000	....
800,000	1,500,000	17,306	Constructes do Brazil	800-Apr	40	53,500	67,500	53,500	
1,000,000	1,500,000		Credito Publico	5 000-Jan	30	47,000	47,000	....
1,000,000	2,500,000	729,595	Credito Real do Brazil	15 000-Jan	200	71,000	71,000	....
	234,000		do 2 series	5 000-Jan	30	47,000	47,000	....
	1,75,150		do comm. dep.	15 000-Jan	200	71,000	71,000	....
2,000,000	3,000,000	430,000	Delcredere	22-Nov	50	610	....	....
1,000,000	600,000	1,045,000	English, Limited	8 000-Jan	200	190,000	190,000	....
800,000	400,000		Estados Unidos do Brazil	8 000-Jan	200	190,000	190,000	....
1,000,000	600,000		Industrie Mercantil	8 000-Jan	200	190,000	190,000	....
	571,700		do 2 series	3 000-Jan	60	190,000	190,000	....
1,000,000	911,400	4,737	Intermediação	1 000-Jan	140	98,000	....	....
20,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio	1 000-Jan	60	190,000	190,000	....
1,000,000	1,000,000	66,000	Leao e Bateria	1 000-Jan	60	190,000	190,000	....
2,000,000	2,000,000		Mercantil dos Varigues	7 500-Jan	90	205,000	....	205,000	
	20,000,000	20,000,000	Nacional do Brazil (golt.)	5 000-Jan	60	94,000	93,000	91,000	
	20,000,000	20,000,000	Populair	5 000-Jan	100	105,000	....	....
	20,000,000	20,000,000	Roads de Janeiro	10 000-Jan	200	312,000	....	....
	20,000,000	20,000,000	Rua de Hyspanhama	10 000-Jan	200	312,000	....	....
	20,000,000	20,000,000	Sociedade Bancaria	10 000-Jan	200	312,000	....	....
	20,000,000	20,000,000	Sociedade Americana	10 000-Jan	200	312,000	....	....
	20,000,000	20,000,000	Sociedade de Credit	10 000-Jan	200	312,000	....	....

PROVINCIAL									
10,600,000	1,250,000	265,515	Credito Real S. Paulo	3	000-Jan	50	62,000	—	—
....	730,000	....	do 2 series Jan	6	000-Jan	101	13 5-0	....	....
....	1,000,000	....	do 6 series Jan	6	000-Jan	111	111 500	....	....
1,000,000	1,000,000	30,000	Lavoura do	2	000-Jan	115	115 000	....	....
10,000,000	750,000	....	Mercantil, Santos	10	000-Jan	20	20 000	....	....
....	2,250,000	....	do 2 series	1	540-Jan	50	52 000	483 000	....
100,000	600,000	10,000	Populo S. Paulo	7	700-July	50	50 000	....	....
5,000,000	814,000	....	Puercaval, do	10	000-Jan	41	41 000	....	....
10,000,000	5,000,000	....	S. Paulo .....	....	....	1101	....	....	....
1,000,000	300,000	....	Credito Real, Minas .....	....	....	20	20 000	....	....
1,000,000	1,200,000	8,724	Minas Gerais	8	000-Jan	90	70 000	....	....
2,000,000	1,000,000	71,075	Territorial, do	15	000-Jan	210	210 000	....	....
....	200,000	....	do 2 series	1	500-Jan	90	40	....	....
1,000,000	400,000	....	Uniao, Bahia .....	....	....	20	20 000	....	....
3,000,000	1,600,000	....	Principaes .....	....	....	40	40 000	....	....
5,000,000	1,000,000	....	Credito Real, R. G. do Sul .....	....	....	50	50 000	....	....

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
£625,000	£505,237 7/4	£50,000	Amazon Steam Navigation	75 6d—Dec. 8	£14 10 8	375 000	—
5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	1,200,358 1/2	Brazilian de Navegaçõ...	188 50—Jan. 9	200	375 000	393 700—
20,000,000	7,000,000	...	do	...	200	185 000	185 000—190 000
...	do	...	50	49 000	47 000—50 000
£73,430	£73,430	...	S. João da Barra e Campos	7 000—July 8	200	125 000	...

INSURANCE

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Net profit	Last sale	Classing position
4,000,000	200,000	20,448	Aliança	18,500 - Jan. 90	208	18,500	
3,000,000	750,000	204,797	Arco do Plaquemine	25,000 - Jan. 90	250	400,000	
5,000,000	200,000	234,783	Atália	10,000 - Jan. 90	10	10,000	9000000
2,000,000	200,000	10,000	Bomânia	1,000 - Jan. 90	20	15,000	
4,000,000	200,000	107,751	Confiança	2,000 - Jan. 80	20	30,000	
2,000,000	200,000	115,757	Edição	9,000 - Jan. 90	725	170,000	
2,500,000	250,000	193,008	Garantia	9,000 - Jan. 90	150	150,000	
2,000,000	200,000	17,712	Geal	4,000 - Jan. 90	40	40,000	4500000
2,000,000	200,000		Indemnitzadora	1,500 - Jan. 90	20	19,000	
1,000,000	100,000	350,000	Leal	10,000 - Jan. 90	100	140,000	
1,000,000	100,000	27,350	Lealdade	3,000 - Jan. 90	30	9,000	1000000
4,000,000	700,000	40,000	Pera Permanente	2,000 - Jan. 90	20	20,000	
5,000,000	700,000	195,000	Previente	3,000 - July 86	60	30,000	3400000
5,000,000	500,000	1,000,000	Prestabilidade	3,000 - Jan. 89	20	20,000	
1,000,000	100,000	10,131	União Com Dos Vencidos	3,000 - Jan. 89	20	20,000	
2,000,000	200,000	17,111	Vigilância	750 - Jan. 90	10	9,000	9000000

TRAMWAYS

Capital.	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Annual income	Last sale	Closing quotation
\$ 5,400,000		112,592 1/2	Corris Urbaines	— Apr. 99	200 1/2	250 1/2	245 1/2—
9,200,000	9,200,000		Jardin Botanique	3 2000—Apr. 99	200	147 000	145 000—147 000
500,000		24, 86	Remondino	4 000—Jan. 99	100	90	
1,200,000	600,000	50,000	Paris Alegre	4 000—Feb. 99	200	263 000	
4,000,000	4,000,000	556,826	S. Christovao	18 000—Jan. 99	200	263 000	265 000—

MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Annual value	Last year	Closing quotation
400,000\$	400,000\$	..	Agric. Colôriz. de Vassouras	....	2008	108\$000	...
500,000	500,000	..	Agric. S. Sebastião	....	200	100 000	...
7,000,000	7,000,000	..	Cant. e Viçôja Fluminense	45000—Apr. 90	200	305 000	...
168,400	265,400	30,000	Carrangens Fluminense...	10 000—Jan. 90	200	200 000	...
1,300,000	1,300,000	31,947	Commercio e Lavouro	1 600—Jan. 90	40	40 000	45000
300,000	300,000	..	Commercio e Industria...	....	200	100 000	...
150,000	150,000	5,200	Corôlônia	....	200	140 000	...
100,000,000	4,000,000	3,600	Duax D. Pedro II...	3 500—Jan. 90	20	140 000	...
200,000	120,000	..	do saliniferas	....	20	205 000	...
100,000,000	24,200	..	Elevador e Fabr. de Chumbo	4 95—Jan. 90	20	205 000	...
4,500,000	4,500,000	..	do 2 series...	....	40	180 000	...
200,000	55,000	..	Empresa de Obras Publicas	10 95—Jan. 90	20	180 000	200 000
150,000	155,000	..	do 2 series...	....	20	...	...
2,000,000	1,000,000	..	Fabrica de Biscontos...	....	200	100 000	...
220,000	220,000	220,000	Ind. Lã e Viçôja de Maricá	....	200	100 000	...
2,600,000	2,100,000	..	Industrial Flum. (Kiosques)	8 000—Jan. 90	50	47 000	...
1,200,000	1,200,000	..	Lavania, Ind. e Colim...	....	200	...	...
400,000	400,000	..	Nacional de Oble...	....	200	...	...
...	...	...	Nova Industria...	.... Jan. 90	200	...	...
...	400,000	..	do 2 series...	....	40	...	...
1,500,000	1,500,000	..	Parahyba e Sergipe (L. F.)	....	200	...	...
7,000,000	7,000,000	235,400	Pastorei, Agric. & Industrial	6 000—Apr. 90	120	55 000	...
1,000,000	600,000	..	Pastorei Alameda	6 000—Jan. 90	120	95 000	...
650,000	470,000	..	Phosphato de Cal...	....	120	60 000	...
2,000,000	400,000	..	Saneamento do Rio...	....	40	50 000	...
1,026,000	1,026,000	..	Servicis Maritimos...	7 500—Apr. 90	100	200 000	...
4,800,000	1,600,000	40,506	S. Jernonymo mines	100	120 000	...
300,000	300,000	..	do 2 series...	5	15 000	...
...	União Jan. 90

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With the beginning of its 17th volume (January, 1890) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, The News has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 15¢ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

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